2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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Implementation of the action plan agreed at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Report submitted by Canada*

Action 20 of the action plan contained in the Final Document of the 2010 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference (RevCon) calls on States Parties to submit regular reports on their implementation of the action plan as well as of the 13 Practical Steps towards disarmament contained in the 2000 NPT RevCon Final Document, and of Article VI paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 NPT RevCon decision entitled "Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament". Canada submits this report to further fulfil these commitments. This report updates information provided in Canada's reports to NPT Preparatory Committee meetings in 2012 (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.I/10), 2013 (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.II/9) and 2014 (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.III/8 and 9).

Action	*Steps Taken to Implement Commitments Since April 2014*

Nuclear Disarmament

1 Canada's international security policy continues to promote a step-by-step process toward the non-proliferation, reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons consistent with its NATO obligations and in a manner that promotes strategic stability for all.

Canada promotes this policy with its allies and partners in NATO, the G7, the Francophonie, the Organization of American States, the Association of South-East Asian Nations and the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI), among others.

2 Canada continues to promote the principles of irreversibility, verifiability and transparency in the implementation of Treaty obligations, most notably through co-sponsorship of the NPDI's joint working paper on transparency by non-nuclear-weapon State Parties to the NPT (NPT/CONF.2015/WP.17).

* The present document is issued without formal editing.

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Action	*Steps Taken to Implement Commitments Since April 2014*
	Canada co-sponsored UN General Assembly resolution 69/37 entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments", which called for NPT nuclear-weapon States to take further steps to strengthen transparency on implementing their nuclear disarmament commitments. Canada co-sponsored UN General Assembly resolution 69/52 entitled "United action toward the total elimination of nuclear weapons", which emphasized the importance of applying the principles of irreversibility, verifiability and transparency to the process of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.
3	N/A
4	N/A
5	N/A
6	Canada supports the creation of a subsidiary body in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) to deal with nuclear disarmament as part of a balanced and comprehensive program of work. Canada was prepared to join consensus on the Programme of Work proposed by the Mexican president of the CD on January 27, 2015 in document CD/WP.584, which included the establishment of a subsidiary body in the CD to deal with nuclear disarmament.
7	Canada supports the creation of a subsidiary body in the CD to address effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons as part of a balanced and comprehensive program of work. Canada was prepared to join consensus on the Programme of Work proposed by the Mexican president of the CD on January 27, 2015 in document CD/WP.584, with included the establishment of subsidiary body in the CD to address effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.
8	N/A
9	Canada supports the convening of a conference on a Middle East weapons of mass destruction-free zone to be attended by all States in the region on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at. Canada joined consensus on UN General Assembly resolution 69/29 entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East"; resolution 69/26 entitled "African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty"; resolution 69/36 entitled "Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia"; and resolution 69/63 entitled "Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status". Canada voted in favour of UN General Assembly resolution 69/35 entitled "Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas" and resolution 69/66 entitled "Third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, 2015".
10	N/A

Action	Steps Taken to Implement Commitments Since April 2014
11	Canada signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) on September 24, 1996, and ratified it on December 2, 1998. Canada's *CTBT Implementation Act* is being implemented provisionally pending the Treaty's entry into force.
12	Canada provides annual contributions on its efforts to promote the entry into force and universalization of the CTBT for inclusion in the UN Secretary-General's report to the UN General Assembly.
13	Canada co-hosted the eighth Ministerial Meeting on the CTBT in New York on September 24, 2014. The meeting produced a Joint Ministerial Statement that, *inter alia*, called on the remaining States listed in Annex 2 of the Treaty that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the CTBT. Canada co-sponsored and voted in favour of UN General Assembly resolution 69/81 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty". Canada submitted a summary of its activities to promote the universalization of the CTBT to the Report of the UN Secretary-General on the CTBT (A/69/137). Canada continues to support the on-going G7 initiative to make diplomatic representations to advance the entry into force and universalization of the CTBT.
14	All of the 16 stations and laboratories hosted by Canada as a part of the CTBT's International Monitoring System have been completed and certified by the CTBT Organization. Two technical experts from Natural Resources Canada participated as observers in the CTBTO's 2014 Integrated Field Exercise for on-site inspections that took place in Jordan in November-December 2014. The exercise featured airborne radiation detection equipment contributed by Canada to the CTBTO in September 2013. Canada also participated in the briefing and site tour on November 16.
15	Canada chaired sessions of the Group of Governmental Experts on a treaty to ban the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in March-April 2014, August 2014, January 2015 and March-April 2015. Canada has actively called for the commencement of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in the CD or in another international forum. Canada was prepared to join consensus on the Programme of Work proposed by the Mexican president of the CD on January 27, 2015 in document CD/WP.584, with included the establishment of subsidiary body in the CD to negotiate a treaty to ban the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices on the basis of document CD/1299 and the mandate contained therein.
16	N/A

Action	*Steps Taken to Implement Commitments Since April 2014*
17	Canada continues to support the development of appropriate legally binding verification arrangements to ensure that surplus fissile material no longer required for military purposes is irreversibly removed.
18	In conformity with its legal obligations through its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (CSA) and Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), arising from the NPT and as verified by regular IAEA inspections, Canada does not operate any facility that produces fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.
19	Canada participated in the inaugural meeting of the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification held in Washington, D.C. on March 19-20, 2015.
20	Canada co-sponsored the NPDI's working paper on transparency by NPT non-nuclear weapon States (NPT/CONF.2015/WP.17), which included a reporting template to provide greater transparency about steps that have been taken to implement the 2010 action plan.
21	In partnership with the NPDI, detailed comments and feedback was provided to each of the nuclear weapon States on their NPT implementation reports that were submitted at the 2014 NPT Preparatory Committee meeting with a view to strengthening the quantity, quality and frequency of such reports. Canada continues to endorse the NPDI's draft standard nuclear disarmament reporting form as a template for providing greater transparency on nuclear disarmament activities by the nuclear weapon States. This form was submitted at the 2012 NPT Preparatory Committee meeting as a part of the working paper NPT/CONF.2015.PC.I/WP.12.
22	In partnership with a Canadian NGO, on January 19, 2015, the International Security, Research and Outreach Programme of Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development awarded eight scholarships to post-graduate students at Canadian universities who produced research papers on select international security issues, including nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. On February 20, 2015, Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development hosted a debate among the post-graduate scholarship recipients in Ottawa which was moderated and attended by Canadian officials and the expert community.
23	Canada continues to call upon States that have not yet done so to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States.
Nuclear Non-Proliferation	
24	Canada's CSA with the IAEA has been in place since February 21, 1972.
25	Canada continues to urge all States that have not yet done so to complete and implement a CSA and Additional Protocol with the IAEA which we consider is the verification standard pursuant to Article III of the Treaty.

Action	*Steps Taken to Implement Commitments Since April 2014*
26	Since 2005, the IAEA has concluded on an annual basis that all nuclear material in Canada remains in peaceful purposes. This broader conclusion pursuant to Canada's CSA and Additional Protocol provides the highest level of confidence that Canada is in compliance with its non-proliferation commitments under the NPT. Canada voted in favour of UN General Assembly resolution 69/59 entitled "Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments".
27	Iran's non-compliance with its NPT non-proliferation obligations represents one of the single greatest threats to the Treaty's integrity and authority. Canada continues to call on Iran to fully comply with all relevant UN Security Council and IAEA Board of Governors resolutions, and to work with the IAEA through the Framework of Cooperation to resolve all outstanding concerns regarding its nuclear activities, particularly those related to possible military dimensions. To this end, on April 2 Canada's Foreign Minister announced a $3 million contribution to support the IAEA's efforts to monitor Iran's compliance with its commitments under the Joint Plan of Action. In the IAEA General Conference and IAEA Board of Governors meetings in 2014 and 2015, Canada reiterated its condemnation of DPRK's illicit nuclear weapons development activities, including nuclear testing, uranium enrichment, plutonium reprocessing and ballistic missile testing. Canada continues to call on North Korea to fully comply with all UN Security Council resolutions, return to compliance with the NPT, return to compliance with its Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA and to fulfil its commitments under the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. In the IAEA General Conference and IAEA Board of Governors meetings in 2014 and 2015, Canada called on Syria to fully cooperate with the Agency to resolve outstanding issues regarding its non-compliance with its Safeguards Agreement, particularly with regard to the Dair Alzour site and other related sites identified by the IAEA.
28	Canada's Additional Protocol with the IAEA was signed on September 24, 1998, and entered into force on September 8, 2000.
29	Canada continues to support the on-going G7 initiative to make diplomatic representations to advance the universalization of the Additional Protocol.
30	N/A
31	N/A
32	Canada supported fully the 2014 IAEA General Conference's endorsement of the State-level Concept (SLC) regarding safeguards implementation. Canada welcomes the IAEA's efforts to apply the SLC to all states with a safeguards agreement in force, as part of the continuing evolution of safeguards implementation necessary to increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of IAEA safeguards.
33	Canada paid its 2015 assessed contribution to the IAEA General Budget on time and in full. In 2015, Canada contributed approximately C$6 million to the IAEA's Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF).

Action	*Steps Taken to Implement Commitments Since April 2014*
34	Through the Canadian Safeguards Support Programme, Canada contributes to the research, development and support of safeguards equipment and techniques for both domestic and international use aimed at strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards.
35	Canada is a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, Zangger Committee and Wassenaar Arrangement.
36	Canada's export control system is consistent with the lists of multilateral nuclear export control mechanisms in which it participates.
37	Canada's national export control system ensures that exports of nuclear and nuclear-related dual-use items are not authorized where there is found to be an unacceptable risk of diversion to a weapons of mass destruction programme or to an unsafeguarded facility, or when an export would be otherwise contrary to Canada's non-proliferation policy and international commitments and obligations.
38	Canada has 30 nuclear cooperation agreements (NCAs) in place with 48 States, including developing countries, to facilitate mutually beneficial exchanges for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
39	Cooperation by Canada with other countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy takes fully into account the non-proliferation credentials of the recipient country as well as their implementation of nuclear safety standards and nuclear security guidance and recommendations.
40	Canada maintains the highest level of effective physical protection at the domestic level through a robust regulatory framework which integrates relevant safety, security and safeguard elements, the implementation of strong physical protection measures and an industry that fully understands and fulfils its responsibilities. This is reinforced by close cooperation on nuclear security issues between the regulator, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, federal and provincial law enforcement and intelligence agencies, the industry, foreign governments and international organizations. At the 2014 Nuclear Security Summit, Prime Minister Steven Harper announced over C$28 million in programming through Canada's Global Partnership Program to enhance nuclear and radiological security. These projects include: physical protection projects to enhance the physical security of nuclear and radiological facilities in the Southeast Asia; illicit trafficking projects to enhance detection capabilities in the Middle East and at key ports in the Americas; radiological security projects to strengthen security and management of radioactive sources, including in countries with Canadian-origin sources in the Americas, Southeast Asia, Middle East and Africa; and projects which highlight cooperation with industry through development of security training for nuclear facility executives and a best practice guide on managing radiological sources in medical applications.

Action	*Steps Taken to Implement Commitments Since April 2014*
41	Canada maintains strong physical protection measures for its nuclear materials, including armed on-site response forces, constant threat monitoring, enhanced security screening, a comprehensive drill and exercise programme and robust perimeter protection. Physical protection in Canada is strengthened by a rigorous nuclear material accounting system that tracks nuclear materials, in line with Canada's international commitments.
42	Canada ratified the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (CPPNM) in December 2013.
43	Canada remains committed to the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources. Canada also strongly supports efforts by the IAEA to develop internationally harmonized guidance for implementing the recommendations of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources in relation to the long term management of disused radioactive sources.
44	See Action 40 regarding assistance to States parties with a view to strengthening national capabilities against illicit trafficking of nuclear material. At the 2014 Nuclear Security Summit, Canada co-sponsored a joint statement with the Republic of Korea on concrete initiatives in support of the full and universal implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540, which was supported by over 30 countries as well as the UN. In July 2014, Canada hosted a GPP-funded regional workshop in Manila on the implementation of voluntary national summary action plans, identifying national contact points and capacity building measures to further UNSCR 1540 implementation. In September 2014, Canada hosted with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS) a workshop on WMD interdiction that took place in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. The event was funded through Canada's Global Partnership Program (GPP). In November 2014, Canada hosted a meeting on the presentation of nuclear forensics evidence in a court of law. This event aimed to prepare for the March 2015 Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) workshop hosted by the Netherlands. GPP-funded assistance was also provided to partners to provide legislative assistance to strengthen WMD non-proliferation in Latin America and Southeast Asia; to build the legislative and legal capacity of states to facilitate the ratification of nuclear security instruments; to train chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive response teams in Mexico, Malaysia and Indonesia; and to strengthen export control and border security capacity in Southeast Asia.
45	Canada ratified the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) in November 2013.
46	The technical capabilities of a country's System and the nature and the scope of cooperation between that System and IAEA are two of the State-specific factors that IAEA considers when developing a State-level approach to safeguards. Canada continues to work with IAEA to further develop the State-level safeguards concept.

Action	Steps Taken to Implement Commitments Since April 2014

Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

47	Canada possesses an indigenous nuclear power reactor system and a broad and diverse nuclear sector, and is a reliable supplier of uranium, nuclear equipment and technology, and radioisotopes.
48	See Action 39.
49	Canada provides experts, equipment and technology to many developing States parties through technical cooperation. Canada has NCAs in place with many developing countries. Cooperation has included exports of nuclear power reactors, nuclear material and equipment.
50	See Action 49 for information on Canada's nuclear cooperation with developing countries.
51	See Action 38 for information on Canada's NCAs.
52	See Action 33 for information on Canada's contributions to the IAEA TCF.
53	Canada is continuing long-standing efforts to improve governance and management of the IAEA's TCF through Policy-Making Organs of the IAEA and relevant working groups. Despite some progress in recent years, additional work remains to be done in the areas of strategic management, outcome monitoring, which countries draw on the TCF and Member State payment of contributions to the TCF. Canada will continue to engage IAEA Member States to push for positive changes in these areas.
54	See Action 33 for information on Canada's contributions to the IAEA TCF. As of March 2015, Canada has contributed its voluntary funding to the TCF in full.
55	Canada supports the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI), including by providing in-kind resources to PUI projects.
56	Canada is an active and regular contributor of support and expertise to the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP). Canada has hosted fellowship participants and scientific visitors from the Americas, Asia, Africa and Europe and hosted TCP meetings in the areas of nuclear safety and regulatory activities. Canadian lecturers and experts have contributed technical training in the areas of human health, agriculture and food security, water and the environment, energy, radiation technology and security and safety.
57	See Actions 24, 28 and 42 for information on CSAs, the Additional Protocol and CPPNM. The *Nuclear Energy Act* of 1985 (amended in 1997) relates to the development and utilization of nuclear energy in Canada. The *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* came into force in May 2000, replacing the *Atomic Energy Control Act*. It established the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) as the national regulator and set out its mandate, responsibilities and powers. These include domestically regulating the development, production and use of nuclear energy and the production, possession and use of nuclear substances, prescribed equipment and prescribed information.

Action	*Steps Taken to Implement Commitments Since April 2014*
58	Canada supported the decision of the IAEA Board of Governors in December 2010 to establish an IAEA low enriched uranium fuel bank and will continue to assess proposed fuel assurance mechanisms based on their individual merits.
59	Canada ratified the Convention on Nuclear Safety in December 1995. Canada ratified the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident in January 1990. Canada ratified the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency in August 2002. Canada ratified Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management in May 1998. See Actions 42 and 45 for information on the CPPNM and ICSANT.
60	In fall of 2014, Canada provided C$100,000 through its Global Partnership Program to the World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS) Contribution Fund to assist the WINS Academy to continue its effort to create a high quality professional development training and certification programme in the field of nuclear security.
61	Under the auspices of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative, Canada has facilitated Jamaica's efforts to replace the core of their Slowpoke research reactor from highly enriched uranium (HEU) to low enriched uranium (LEU). Canadian expertise and experience was specifically needed to transform the LEU supplied by the US into a format suitable for use in the Slowpoke. At the 2014 the Nuclear Security Summit, Canada reaffirmed its commitment to the minimization of HEU when technologically and economically feasible. In that regard, Canada remains committed to eliminating the use of HEU in the production of medical isotopes and intends to do so by 2016. Canada also continues to work toward the objective of repatriating its US-origin HEU fuel by 2018.
62	Canadian transport regulations for radioactive materials are based on the IAEA's Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials.
63	Canada signed the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC) in December 2013. On February 27, 2015, the *Nuclear Liability and Compensation Act* was enacted.
64	Canada notes and reaffirms the consensus reached at the 53rd IAEA General Conference that any armed attack on and threat against safeguarded nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes constitutes a violation of the principles of the UN Charter, international law and the IAEA Statute.